

quired if the United States were not willing to open peace negotiations.

Especially, the absence of late news from the Philippines, the youth of the Porto Rican campaign, the sentiment of the majority of the Cabinet and the President's own method of procedure are all strongly in favor of making a simple reply to Spain's question, to the effect that the United States is willing to talk peace, and to initiate the negotiations in the idea of the terms. On the other hand there are certain members of the Cabinet who, regarding the acquisition of all the Philippines as indispensable, think the United States should be broad and generous, and plainly tell Spain what our terms are, and the terms these gentlemen would suggest do not contemplate the permanent retention of the Philippines.

The Cabinet to-morrow will discuss the nature of the answer to be sent, but the President's opinion, whatever it may be, will prevail.

Note in Reply to Cambon.
Secretary of State Day had a two-hour consultation with the President to-day, and since then has been busy at work drafting two notes. One briefly states that the United States, on Spain's account, is willing to begin peace negotiations, and as a beginning, would suggest that Spain state her terms. The other is lengthier in character and provides for an explanation of the maximum concessions this country is willing to make to bring about peace. Both notes will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow. While there is the basis of reason for believing that the United States will not expose its hand by an official statement of its views, the suggestion is made from a high quarter that if it should be deemed judicious to state terms, they will be of a character to make Prime Minister Sagasta ill.

Admitting the un wisdom of telling Spain our programme for disposing of the territorial features of the situation and desiring, nevertheless, to be courteous and give Spain an idea of the American view, it is intimated that the note to be given Cambon would assume an opportunity for argument over Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and confine itself to a proposition regarding our claims for indemnity for the destruction of the Maine and the war expenses and the private claims by American citizens filed in the State Department. Such an answer, it is argued, while not committing the United States to any programme for the disposition of the Philippine Islands, would give Spain clearly to understand our attitude.

Attorney-General Griggs, who has been taking a brief vacation in the Thousand Islands, was telegraphed yesterday to return to Washington, and is expected here to-morrow morning.

Senator Morgan's Terms.
Senator Morgan called at the White House to-day. He made this statement to the Journal:

"It would be improper for me to imagine what the President's communication to Spain will be. In the first place, I do not know; in the second, I am not authorized to speak for him. I did know. For my own part, I do not see that there can be much to say. It would be improper for us to treat with Spain as to the disposition of the Philippines. They are already at our disposal. In the settlement of this war there must be no assumption of debt on the part of Cuba, and Porto Rico must be free from incubation."

At the French Embassy one of the secretaries said:
"M. Cambon expects to receive from the President an answer in terms to the proposition submitted on behalf of Spain. He does not look for it until after to-morrow's Cabinet meeting. Naturally it is believed that the terms upon which peace will be granted will be contained in the President's reply. That would be necessary to decide whether a discussion would be profitable."

The secretary said he doubted the authenticity of cable dispatches relative to the European attitude on the disposition of the Philippines. "If the powers had fully determined on any plan of action," he said, "it is scarcely probable they would take the newspapers into their confidence. It would also be difficult for the powers to decide what they would do until the United States has declared its intentions concerning Spain's colonial possessions."

Spain's Charge that the United States

has acted in bad faith in pushing the Porto Rican campaign after peace overtures had been inaugurated was read with amazement at the State Department. The first official communication the United States received was on Tuesday afternoon. Miles had landed at Genoa hours before. It was true that hints and the playing of "soundings" have been going on for several weeks, but his obvious purpose was to prevent the Porto Rican campaign, and the United States had no obligation on the part of the United States to suspend operations, but to do so would have been to let the United States play the game of Sagasta's card. Had the hints and "soundings" resulted in the defraying of the Porto Rican campaign, the United States would have been in a position to put itself officially on record as to its prospective disposition of the Philippines, with a view to inducing the European powers to some active interference.

When the War Is Over.
With the prospect of peace—immediate or remote—army officers are already confronted with the duties which will devolve upon the military forces of the country when the war is over. The situation in Cuba and the Philippines and the relations between our representatives and the insurgents in these localities justify apprehensions that the advice received at the War Department from General Shafter at Santiago and General Anderson at Manila indicate that the great part of the fighting for the capture of these places must be shortly solved by this Government.

With the promise of trouble between the Spanish and the Cuban republic, there comes a certainty that a substantial army must be maintained by the United States on that island, whether it be ruled by a Spanish protectorate or a Cuban republic. Some of the military advisers of Secretary Alger now express themselves in favor of maintaining "pacification," demanded by the Cuban revolution, under which war was waged, by establishing a government in Cuba corresponding with the government of our Territories at home. This is the feeling more than in protectorate, they say, but they believe it will be necessary if the assurances of the stable government contained in the resolutions shall be fulfilled.

For a Big Army in Cuba.
If the Cuban republic be established, it is believed by many army officers that an army of from 20,000 to 30,000 must be kept on the island for at least five years, and

JOURNAL'S EDITOR THANKED FOR FAITH TO SOLDIERS.

On board the Olivette
July 26, 1898
My dear Mr. Hearst—
The Olivette
Sails again for the front to-day.
I have been very busy getting her
ready for fitting and have not
been able to write personally—
to express to you in person, as I
would like, my appreciation of
your courtesy and understanding
kindness during the hardest
part of the Santiago campaign.
Many of our wounded soldiers here
came to remember you as the assistance
you were able to give them during
your time of greatest need. Their suffering
were alleviated by your generous
and selfless help. I am sure you
will be very kind to
Major O'Brien U. S. Army
Commanding Olivette

Major Appel's Letter to the Editor of the Journal.

On board the Olivette, July 26, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Hearst:
The Olivette sails again from the front to-day. I have been very busy getting her ready and refitting, and have not, therefore, been able to express to you in person, as I would like, my appreciation of your courtesy and unvarying kindness during the hardest part of the Santiago campaign. Many of our wounded soldiers have come to remember you and the assistance you were able to give them during our time of greatest need. Their sufferings have been alleviated by your selflessly depriving yourself of comforts sorely needed by them. With my very kindest regards,
MAJOR A. H. APPEL,
Major and Surgeon U. S. Army,
Commanding Olivette.

perhaps, indefinitely. An army of 10,000, it is estimated, must be kept at Porto Rico and a military force of 2,000 must be kept at the disposal of the United States. The Philippines will probably take an army of 10,000, provided these islands are to become actual possessions of the United States. If colonial status is to be created in islands of the Pacific, forces to protect them must be sent to those stations. There is abundant prospect that the standing army of the United States, home and colonial, will be in the neighborhood of 100,000.

One of the officers who has had much to do with army officers for the past few months says there will be no difficulty in obtaining the regular service many of the officers of the volunteers, and whatever difficulty may be encountered in securing an enlisted force of such a large establishment, there will be no trouble in obtaining it, or, indeed, a much larger army.

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 28.—On the main points of the terms of peace the Administration's position was so well defined and stated by the Associated Press yesterday that there is little left to conjecture. About the only point that seems to be open to an amendment of an extensive character is the disposition of the Philippines. While the Administration has not failed to take notice of the extent of the demand for their acquisition by the United States, as exhibited in certain sections of the country, it can be stated that the conclusion has been reached to abide by the first decision on this point—namely, to relinquish the islands, retaining a certain zone of land to surround them, and to make it self-sufficient.

This decision, it is possible though not probable, may be changed before the Cabinet disposes of the matter to-morrow. As strong influences are at work to induce the President to make upon the subject a decision at least an independent government over the Philippines for Spanish rule. If this point shall be difficult to render the answer to Spain, it may be to-morrow, but may have to wait upon another Cabinet meeting next Tuesday.

The report from Madrid towards the close of the day that the newspapers there had given their approval to the terms of peace described by the President, went forward relieving a feeling of uneasiness which had been manifested at the opening of the day, for it was patent that members of the Administration apprehended the rejection of her demands by Spain at the beginning. If, however, it shall appear that this Madrid statement is well founded and that the Madrid papers fairly reflect the views of the newspapers of the Spanish people, then it seems probable that the difficulties that will be before the Administration in accomplishing peace will be lessened. The terms of peace will be based upon the preparation of a treaty that shall secure the ratification of the United States Senate. It may be pointed out in this connection that if we are really as near to peace as many people suppose, the peace treaty with all of the promptness that the importance of the subject demands.

The Spanish Proposal.
In diplomatic quarters it is stated that the peace propositions took form in Madrid on Friday last, and that not until then had the Spanish Cabinet itself determined to risk a direct proposition for peace. Before that day there was doubtless more or less talk in the line of a peace proposition, but, as stated, it was not finally agreed upon as the Government policy of Spain. On that day Duke Almodovar de Rio, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, drafted the Spanish proposal to this Government, and it was formally agreed that it should be presented direct to President McKinley, the French Ambassador at Washington acting as a medium of communication.

The proposal was called to Ambassador Cambon in cipher, before acting he advised with his Government as to its wishes. In the meantime the State Department received no intimation from the Ambassador that Spain was about to present peace propositions. The instructions from Paris came last Monday night, too late for the presentation of Spain's proposal that day. On Tuesday the State Department was asked to arrange for a call by the Ambassador on the President, and this being set for 2 o'clock, the proposal for peace for the first time was made known to the United States. Until then there was not even an intimation to this Government that the proposition was to be made, so that all cognizance of Spain's

OFF TO RAISE CRUISER COLON.

Wreckers Sail for Santiago to Reclaim the Spanish Ship.

HOBSON'S PLAN ADOPTED.

He Will Be in Charge of the Big Pontoons and Other Appliances.

MAY SAVE THE MARIA TERESA.

Wreckers Learn That the War Ship is Nearly Free from Water and Can Be Floated at High Tide.

Norfolk, Va., July 28.—Whether or not the Spanish war ship Cristobal Colon will be floated depends largely on the expedition which left here to-night for Santiago, The Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company is sending out the German steamer Senior under the German flag, with Captain Chittenden in charge of the expedition, while Captain Tooker will look after the forty divers and wreckers who go along.

On the Senior are huge pumps, boilers, surf boats and general wrecking material, but interest centres in the two monster pontoons, suggested by Lieutenant Hobson, to be placed under the hull after the Colon is pumped out.

The Merritts have further advice that the Maria Teresa is nearly free of water and will float with a very few high tides.

Washington, July 28.—Lieutenant Hobson spent several hours in consultation with the Naval Board to-day. He arrived in the city last night, and at the session of the Board his plans to raise the Cristobal Colon were discussed. Lieutenant Hobson estimates that the expense of the air bags and other buoys apparatus will not exceed \$20,000. The Construction Bureau will purchase for the work the pontoons in this country, which are immediately available in number.

The Naval Board was informed during its session that the wrecking outfit of the Merritt-Chapman Company had left Norfolk to-day on board the German steamer Senior. Lieutenant Hobson will join the ship at Santiago.

CERVERA TELLS MADRID IT'S SO.

Sends His Report on the Destruction of His Squadron.

Washington, July 28.—Admiral Cervera has sent his report of the destruction of his squadron at Santiago to the Spanish Government. The Admiral asked permission to prepare and sent the report, and permission was granted.

The report was sent by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy to Secretary Long, the latter submitting it to the Navigation Bureau, where it was read for the purpose of learning if it contained anything objectionable.

The Navigation Bureau returned the document to Secretary Long, who sent it to Secretary Day, and the latter handed the report to the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon. The French representative transmitted the report to the Spanish Government.

Secretary Long said tonight that the report was privileged, that it was found to contain nothing objectionable, and for that reason was not referred from him. The secretary added that it would be obviously improper to give out for publication the text of the report.

It is understood that Cervera's report was purely formal, containing a copy of the order under which he left the harbor. Some of the details of the action of the Spanish admiral, it is also understood, did not describe the naval engagement in detail. Realizing that the communication would be censured and refrained from commenting on the action and moves of the American warships, and drew no deduction from the report as to the result of a future naval engagement with the United States.

WHO WILL PAY CUBA'S DEBTS?

Frenchmen Hold the Bonds and Are Likely to Make Trouble.

London, July 28.—The Daily Graphic this morning points out that there is a probability of an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with the Cuban debt, since a majority of holders of Spanish bonds are Frenchmen.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, remarking the "feeling of satisfaction" and relief the peace overtures have produced, says:

"There is little probability of popular discontent and none at all if Spain is allowed to retain the Philippines and is not compelled to pay indemnity. The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree about the advisability of rising, and opposing the step. Nevertheless, it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it."

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:

"The terms of peace which America imposes occasion surprise here, as much too hard. The National Gazette remarks that the United States have not won a victory signal enough to warrant such hard terms, and expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace are, in consequence, gloomy."

"FINAL ANSWER" TO CHAMBERLAIN.

London, July 28.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"With the remarkable speech of United States Senator Davis at St. Paul two people have buried the past. Senator Davis's speech is a final and complete answer to the speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham."

"England has no need to go whining for an alliance. For some years, until her navy has been stretched, the overseas possessions of America must be held more or less on sufferance; but, with the certainty that the British fleet is on the side of our country, all peril to the United States vanishes."

BREEZY CAMP GROUND FOR SICK AMERICAN HEROES.



Montauk Point For Shafter's Army.

MONTAUK POINT, which has been approved by Surgeon-General Sternberg as a convalescence camp for our Cuban army, is on the extreme end of Long Island, about 115 miles from this city. It was formerly a small island, but was joined to Long Island by the washing in of the sand. Montauk Point is ten miles long and a mile and a half wide. It consists of rolling grasslands, and is treeless except in the northwest end, and on an island in one of its fresh water ponds. There are two of these ponds of good size. Excellent well water is easily obtainable. The summer temperature on the Point is from ten to fifteen degrees lower than this city's, and there are few mosquitoes. Descendants of the old Montaukett Indians still have hunting rights on the Point.

FEEL, URGING ON THEIR MEN.

Leaders at San Juan Recklessly Brave Under the Maddening Fire.

FOUGHT, TWICE WOUNDED

Corporal Underwood, Pierced by Two Bullets, Stood by His Gun.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)
By Geo. Clarke Musgrave.

SANTIAGO, JULY 20, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL.
In the rattle and roar of battle deeds of heroism that will never be written or recounted abroad; but every one present before Santiago recalls instances of individual bravery that stand out above the confused whirl of the historic San Juan combat.

When the third shell burst squarely over Battery A on El Morro, killing and wounding every man at No. 1 gun, with a "Steady, men!" from Captain Grimes, a shortened range was given by the two lieutenants and the other gunners quietly laid their pieces as if on parade.

Corporal Underwood, with blood streaming from two wounds, was the first to report his gun as "ready," and stayed to bind his hurts only when his shell had struck home.

Down the road toward San Juan, with criminal recklessness, the war balloon had advanced over the trees, drawing a murderous fire upon it and incidentally upon the crowds of advancing men hidden from the Spaniards.

General Wheeler's Pluck.
A quiet little man was lifted from a wagon to the saddle and rode unconcerned through the hail of bullets until absolutely overcome with the heat. It was "General" Joe Wheeler, who, realizing the commander-in-chief was sick with the heat, rode three miles in the rear, and brook the heat and orders and was driven to the front by a wounded man who wanted the general to see him. And when with his raging fever he could no longer sit upright, he lay behind his horse with the dead and dying, refusing to go to the rear.

In the rally along the San Juan Creek and the assault on the Spanish position, those who witnessed the movement through the confusion and the shouting and the confusion and the confusion of the battle, and the tactical side of the operation than those who actually participated.

Even a mere correspondent, who had nothing on hand but to dodge bullets and take mental notes, from 2 to 5 was so confused and so dazed that he could not stand the figure of Colonel Wykeoff, urging the men of his brigade to keep their ground when retreat seemed imminent in face of a gallant fire from block houses, and the artillery should have been ordered to silence before our brave boys were rushed to the very base of the hill.

Under Maddening Heat.

When the brave Wykeoff fell dead and Worrall succeeded him, the black troops, who were encouraged and encouraged, and Lipicewicz became brigadier only to be struck with a Spanish bullet. Yet our brave boys held ground. The men were shooting and at two inches of Spanish exposed through a loop-hole or on the edge of the trenches, while the enemy poured a leaden hail into the valley below.

Captain Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry behaved nobly, following Colonel Hamilton, and was encouraged by the black troops until both were hit. The Colonel killed, the Captain shot in the neck. Taylor for a short time, the negro soldiers, who were shooting and at two inches of Spanish exposed through a loop-hole or on the edge of the trenches, while the enemy poured a leaden hail into the valley below.

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SHAFTER'S ARMY TO COME NORTH.

War Department Orders the Troops to Montauk Point, L. I.

SICK TO COME FIRST.

Others to Follow When Reinforcements Are Landed at Santiago.

NO DANGER OF YELLOW FEVER.

Immune and Southern Regiments Selected by the War Department to Garrison and Hold the Surrendered City.

Washington, July 28.—The first contingent of convalescents from General Shafter's army will sail from Santiago next week for Montauk Point, L. I. The ravages of disease in the provinces have alarmed the War Department, and all of Shafter's troops, as soon as they can be moved, will be brought north to the new camp selected by General Sternberg.

The War Department has been considering all day what troops shall be sent to Santiago for General Shafter. The yellow fever season has just begun, and the problem of holding the province has been a hard one to solve. The department finally decided to send immune and Southern regiments to Santiago, and as these arrive the weakliest of General Shafter's army will be sent north to Montauk Point. All must be free of any taint of infection, and it will be weeks before any large portion of the Santiago army will find a resting place in the North.

The alarmingly large number of sick in General Shafter's army is forcing the Government to hurry preparations for the camp at Montauk Point. Surgeon-General Sternberg regards the future camp as one capable of perfect isolation, and it has been decided that a great number of the sick of the class that can walk on board will be sent to the camp. It is thought that the perfect isolation of Montauk Point will remove all fear of State quarantine laws. The removal from Santiago of any large bodies of troops brings the War Department up to the question of replacing them so as to keep a standing army in the province which will be able to hold out against any possible danger of recapture. So far the Government has ordered to be sent 4,000 immune, two regiments of which have already been ordered to Santiago, and several Southern regiments.

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PORTO RICO STORY IN THE "BLANCO" STYLE.

Madrid, July 28.—An official dispatch from San Juan de Porto Rico makes the statement that seven hundred volunteers have compelled an American force, which was advancing on Ponce, near Port Guanica, to retreat to the positions they previously occupied.

According to another official dispatch just received from San Juan de Porto Rico, the American forces under General Miles occupy the same positions at Port Guanica as they did after landing.

Several American ships and transports are reported to be cruising off the island.

That Headache

Is Probably Caused by Disordered Liver—That Organ Needs Help.

And help is promptly and pleasantly given by Hood's Pills. They gently stimulate the liver and bowels and overcome all disorders caused by a sluggish condition of these organs. Hood's Pills are very different in their effect from the old-fashioned cathartics. They do not gripe or cause pain, and yet they are thoroughly effective. A good cathartic is needed in every household, and Hood's Pills are superior to all others. Louisa Senger, 222 Cook street, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "For several years I have been troubled with headaches, but since taking Hood's Pills I have had but little headache."

Hood's Pills

Are sold by druggists, 25c. Mailed on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

TRUSSES.

It makes no difference how badly you are ruptured or how many trusses have failed to hold you. I will, with my patent truss, give you relief and real solid comfort without the annoyance of belts and straps, no pressure on hips, spine or bones, weighs but 5 ounces, wears while bathing. Three days' trial. Call or send for book. CHAS. C. HODGINS, Downing Building, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.

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